

**Saturday Gazette.**

**Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.**

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE—NOTICE

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at the Centre render it necessary that we should state that our Central Office in Bloomfield is simply or chiefly only a Publication Office, regularly open on Friday, which is our publication day. The papers are distributed from that office on that day through the mail, or otherwise, to subscribers, and to news dealers. We visit that office daily to get such communications and advertisements as may be placed in our office box, but our editorial room is at our residence on Washington street, where we may generally be found in our Library before nine a. m., and after 4 p. m. and will be happy to see our friends and those who have any GAZETTE business with us. Letters by post or through our office box reach us twice every day.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS**

paying the \$2 subscription now shall receive the GAZETTE free of postage, from 1st October to the end of 1873, or one year and three months being three months for nothing. We hope this liberal offer will prompt many to enroll their names as friends and supporters of one of the best weekly local papers published in this or any other State.

**BLOOMFIELD STREET IMPROVEMENT LAW.**

There seems to be a strange misunderstanding in our community about the meaning and intent of the Street Improvement Law.

It is true the nine closely printed octavo pages make rather a formidable document, and are not sufficiently attractive in style of incident to interest the generality of readers. It is divided up into nineteen articles, and acts forth as clearly as the general run of such legal papers do, the purpose and requirements of the law.

Soon after it came to hand, we published, in the GAZETTE, a lucid synopsis of the law, which will be found in our issue of June 7, 1873.

The first two articles embrace all that concerns our present purpose; they read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the township committee of the township of Bloomfield, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make and cause to be made by competent parties, a correct survey and map of the township, showing the existing streets, roads, highways, alleys, railroads, lakes, ponds, streams and water courses within said township.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said committee, in their discretion, to employ such suitable person, or persons, to survey and lay out upon a map or maps, a plan or plans for the location of streets and avenues, blocks and squares in said township having regard to the nature of the ground, to a system of drainage, and to the existing streets.

And after the completion of the map or maps, in this section mentioned, the said township committee shall give notice, by advertisement of a time and place where said maps will be open for public inspection, and for a period of three months thereafter, at suitable hours to be fixed by the committee, said maps shall remain open to public inspection at the end of which time the committee shall adopt and confirm the same, with or without alteration.

And after the same shall have been adopted and confirmed, it shall not be lawful to open any street in said township by any other line than those designated in said maps.

Provided, That that section of the township north of the Montclair Railway shall not be mapped out unless on a petition of the majority of property owners of said section to the township committee, excepting so far as relates to existing streets and highways.

The first article is mandatory and has been complied with, so we understand, at a cost of \$2,500, though we have never had the opportunity to see the expensive map; nor have we heard of any citizen that has enjoyed that privilege. We have no doubt, however, that such a map exists, and presume it is just what article first calls for. It is a matter of regret that the township committee did not seize the opportunity of its completion to place it in some conspicuous place for a few days, at least, where citizens could have examined it deliberately and conferred together about the roads, with this delineation of the town before them.

It would certainly have presented the best possible occasion to learn the views of citizens respecting the further work of the next article.

The second article comprises four sections. The manner of executing the provisions of the first section of this article is discretionary with the committee. They may pay \$2,500 more to have a duplicate map of the lower half of the town, with the additional delineation of such extensions or closing of old streets, or opening of new streets as they may see fit to designate; or they may have these proposed changes delineated on the Macomb map already drawn, (or even, if they so elect, upon any other map) and as the accurate measurements and drawings by Mr. Macomb in his \$2,500 map may be presumed to be entirely reliable, this of course would be the proper map on which to indicate the changes which the township committee are expected to propose; unless they decide that it is expedient to have a second map made new, and to elaborate an extensive plan of alterations and changes.

The other sections of this article are specific, clear and mandatory.

We have understood that the Committee are convinced of the importance of establishing certain changes in the town map at an early day, and are desirous of meeting the general wishes of citizens in this matter. But the comparative inactivity in real estate matters, and the repugnance of the people to encourage expensive enterprises now, and conflicting interests which suggest fears of disadvantageous measures, very naturally make the Committee reluctant to undertake improvements which may lead further than would seem expedient to go at present. This feeling is laudable and deserves our respect.

But we have to suggest that it is by no means necessary or expedient at the present time, that the town, or the residents on the line of any contemplated improvement, should be burdened with unexpected expenses or sacrifices.

It seems quite feasible and, we think, entirely competent for the Committee under the law, in their discretion, themselves to designate on the Macomb map, by expressive colored lines, those changes which are deemed immediately desirable and important to be known and established. Then, after giving the three months notice and opportunity for remonstrance, required by the 2nd article (section 2nd) of the law, they could declare those changes which should be finally decided upon, and they would be therefore forth of legal and binding force according to the 3rd section of the 2nd article.

It will be seen that all this will carry the time forward to February or March next before the change can be established, however manifestly expedient and desirable such change may be.

It will also be noticed that it does not follow upon the decision of the town committee that the actual work shall be forth with undertaken and the cost thereof levied. The time of executing the ordinance will be subject to the discretion of the committee and the reasonable demands of the citizens.

One more point is evident on a careful reading of the law; namely that the committee are authorized to make changes as may appear needful or advisable, from time to time (and not necessarily all at once) in the same way as we have showed for the first improvement.

If these views are sound it must appear very desirable that the committee should make a beginning of town improvements under this law at once. We are confident that it would be very satisfactory to a large proportion of our intelligent citizens creditable to our reputation and beneficial to our town interests. Anything rather than this do nothing policy. So that we progress forward we have no objection to the motto—*Præstat Lente*.

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**ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY.**

There is but one illustrated and religious weekly published in the United States, and we desire to call our readers attention to it. It is the "ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY" of New York. We have seldom seen a more beautiful number of it than the issue for the present week. The illustrations are superb; among them are the full-page one of "Fishing by Night," and the three illustrations of "Colorado Scenery," which are certainly the finest specimens of wood engraving ever seen in the columns of any paper; and the reading matter is fully up to the high standard achieved in the engraving department. The paper is offered at a very low price, under a special arrangement, by which it is announced that any new subscriber sending the publishers \$2.50, will receive the paper from now to the close of next year, which sum will also pay postage on it for 1875. Try it.

We are happy to call attention to the advertisement of our friend and fellow citizen Geo. Roubaud, whose extensive and well appointed harness factory and store, 202 Market Street, Newark, should attract the custom of citizens of Montclair and Bloomfield, who may desire reliable goods in the harness line. They will find an extensive variety—every article as represented, and prices reasonable.

**HOME MATTERS.**

**BLOOMFIELD.**

**WEATHER CHRONICLE.**

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre Oct. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
At 6 A.M. 45° 47° 49° 49° 41° 48° 53°  
At 10 A.M. 57° 58° 61° 58° 54° 58° 63°  
At 9 P.M. 48° 58° 54° 48° 43° 53° 60°

**TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.**

Special meeting, October 2nd.

Present: Messrs. Besch, Reford, Oakes, VanHouten, Potter and Sherman.

The Road committee reported that they had ordered Peter McKinney to dump dirt on State street, at 12 cents per load, thus economically raising the grade of that road. Report adopted.

The following Bills were ordered paid: Madison Brothers, for cross-walk, \$337 50; do on road account, \$26 57.

On motion it was resolved, that notice of "Penalty for breaking Gas Lamp" be posted on each lamp post.

The Town Council was instructed to prepare the necessary resolution in accordance with map to be furnished him, for establishing lines of Washington Avenue, according to petitions offered, and to be ready at next meeting.

Adjourned to meet Friday afternoon, October 9th.

**OUR SCHOOL DAYS OVER AGAIN.**

**AN IMPORTANT QUESTION SETTLED.**

After a protracted debate in our Ecclesian Society last Monday evening, to determine which of the most useful to mankind the horse, the cow, the pig, the dog, the chicken, or the sheep, Mr. C. J. Turner in behalf of the umpire committee reported as their judgment that "the advocate of the pig, Mr. G. T. Moore, had the best of the argument." The applauding which followed implied that the audience was of the same opinion. So we shall find that

**POLITICAL MEETING.**

The first and most important Republican political rally of the campaign, so far as Montclair is concerned, will be held next Wednesday evening, October 14, in Jacobus Hall. Hon. Geo. M. Robinson, Secretary of the Navy, will be present and deliver one of those powerful, eloquent and convincing addresses he is so famous for and which always commands the attention and respect of those who hear him. Citizens! don't fail to be present. We promise a treat you will enjoy and long remember.

**For the Saturday Gazette.**

**MONTGOMERY—THE COMING TOWN.**

FRIED LYON: Your Correspondent having been requested to write up Montgomery, herewith attempts, to the best of his ability, to set before the readers of the GAZETTE some of the principal beauties and attractions of the place. Where the name of this little village originated, depends upon the opinion of the local historian, and although the immortal William says "there's nothing in a name," yet the residents of this locality greatly prefer to be known to the outside world by the somewhat pretentious title of Montgomery, rather than Subo, which was its regularly christened appellation.

The village is beautifully situated on the main road leading from Bloomfield to Belleville, and contains about 50 dwellings, one Silver Smelting Works, one Copper Rolling Mill, one Store, one Hotel, one Saloon, one School House, one R. R. Depot, one defunct Cooper shop, one high hill, one big Buttonwood tree, one Male, and one Goat. Of the above mentioned attributes, the dwellings are not particularly noticeable, some half dozen of them being neat and tasty in appearance, while the rest are more substantial than ornamental; the only one deserving of particular mention is generally known as the long house, a relic of a by-gone age, that has seen its best days, and should be put to some other use than a habitation of humanity. Some one has suggested that if turned upside down, it would make a good man-of-war; others think, if there is any probability of another flood, it might answer for an ark, as it is pretty well stocked with creeping animals and insects already.

The second on our schedule is the SMELTING WORKS, which is chiefly noted for the offensive smell of the smoke emitted from the chimneys, which some are so bold as to pronounce an unmitigated nuisance. It has been said to be a difficult matter to make the smoke from this concern go up, so the company have concluded to remedy the matter by going up themselves. This location would seem to be an unlucky one, as many vain attempts have been made to establish a paying business here. It has been successively a Chocolate Mill, Saw mill, Bark mill, Paper manufactory, Grist mill, Print Works, and now a Smelting Works, and none apparently have been very prosperous. One reason assigned for this unlucky character, is that the place was cursed by a female native of the Old Sod, who buried three pins under the foundations, and declared "there'd be no luck till thin pins was found."

Thirdly, in our list is the COPPER ROLLING MILL. As this has been described before in the GAZETTE, it needs no special notice, the only remarkable thing about it being the number of tall chimneys, some of which do not look as if they were wearing out from use. The blacksmith shop of this concern is the largest in the United States, and requires two chimneys with dampers on top for the use of one little pair of bellows.

The next institution of this village is THE STORE, where everything in the grocery line can be had, early in the morning, at a very small advance over cost. This store is always crowded with customers, who have to form in line and take their turn, similar to the manner of receiving tickets on crowded boats. The proprietor lately lost his right-hand man, known as Pete, who, bitten by a rabid dog, was cut down early in his career, but Sammy and the cat are still left to cheer the leisure moments of the owner.

FIFTEEN, as the Dominies say, we come to the Hotel de Phelan, better known as Joe's. This resort, though not so large as the Astor, or St. Nicholas, is nevertheless well stocked with the various kinds of benzine, and is liberally patronized by those who take a little for the stomach's sake. There are two ways of getting to this hotel, one by the main road, the other by a devious path along the pond and through the bushes. There are also several methods of entering the front door: one is to walk in boldly, head erect, and a don't care air generally. Another plan is to look up the street, and then down, and if nobody is in sight, to dodge in and take your nip behind the door. This notice must serve for the saloon also, as the *modus operandi* is similar in each case. The rear approach to the basement of the hotel, is by way of the tow-path on the "Ragin' Canawl."

Next, as the Darky preacher remarked, the SMOKE HOUSE is in order. Here is a model school. A corps of first-class teachers train the young idea how to shoot, assisted by the supervising care of the universal trustee who visits the school weekly to satisfy himself that everything is progressing as it should. Other schools should pattern closely after this one, if they wish to attain the highest rank as institutions of learning.

THE RAILROAD DEPOT is one of the principal attractions of Montgomery; built upon a slight eminence, it commands a view of the principal street both up and down. I am unable to say whether the style of architecture of this fine building is of the Doric or Ionic; am rather inclin-

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ed to think it is the Doric style. The building is well ventilated at top and bottom, and contains patent windows and doors which never require to be opened or shut. There has been a movement on foot to build a cheaper depot than this one, by the residents, and allow the R. R. Company to remove this expensive building to some larger place, but as many think it would be a sinful waste of money, it probably will not be done until some enterprising soul from the outside world comes here to wake the inhabitants up to the consideration of their interests in this matter.

It was my intention to have remarked more fully concerning the remaining characteristics of this locality; but as your space will not admit, I will merely mention that the weather boards of the defunct cooper shop, are fast disappearing, the view from the high hills is becoming more enchanting every day, and is a popular resort, especially on Sundays, while the big tree has apparently attained its growth the mule can trot in 2 3/4, and carries his caudal appendage straight out when on the wing. As for the goat he has a fashion of sunning himself on the railroad track, but when a whistle blows, whether on the Montclair road, the Delaware and Lackawanna, or the Erie, his goat-skip is up and off. I would fail to be a faithful chronicler if I did not mention the appearance upon the streets of this place, during the past summer, of a nondescript monster, consisting of a boat upon wheels, guided by a number of stalwart braves, who were apparently in pursuit of outlaws under difficult circumstances. However, these braves hailed from Bloomfield, and were not "to the manor born."

There are many other attractions to be found in this place, among which are the splendid macadamized roads, which render riding and driving a great pleasure. The sidewalks, too, are first class, for all of which we have to thank the constituted authorities of the would-be city, who have during their incumbency of office provided so many conveniences for the people. Some of the property owners here are so foolish as to desire to lay a plank walk; while others prefer a composition walk of mud and cinders.

The residents of this village are generally healthy, live well, in fact are noted for spreading a good table, especially when company is expected. Just at the present time the favorite articles of diet are baked apples and butter-milk, flanked by a side dish of Galip-turambuscum. I do not know the exact ingredients required to make this mixture, but think it is composed of apples, onions, potatoes, meat, corn, tomatoes, butter and cauliflower. It is broiled in a stewed vine and vinegar, and strained through a colander, and served hot. This dish is sometimes eaten with Ouskakap-poda sauce. The above, Mr. Editor, you may recommend to your readers, as it is more wholesome and nutritious than even Bogie's Irish Oatmeal.

The girls here are all pretty, and never flirt (except when the old folks are not looking). The young men are among the most enterprising; some of them loving work so well they can lie down and go to sleep alongside of it. We have several Beggars here who at all times teaching some of the town how to make good roads that shall not cost anything if paid for by instalments. The people are exceedingly sociable, visiting each other three times a day and never talk about their neighbors. They go to bed immediately after supper, and always get up before breakfast, and their socks just as full of holes as any in Bloomfield. The ladies carry the usual amount of blarney in the shape of false hair, (generally about ten pounds, twisted seven ways for Sunday, on their craniums. The cows wear their tails behind; the mule has his cut short when in trusting condition. The children are as well clothed as in most places, but will hook the apples and pears, and try to pick flies off the mules hind leg, and are sometimes forgetful when sent to the store for seven pounds of tea and half a pound of sugar, a yard of sock, a bar of starch, three fat mackerel, a package of sweet potatoes, a peck of radish, a pound of molasses, a gallon of pork, and a bud of cotton.

P.S.—Don't forget, Mr. Editor, to try the dish recommended above. Oatmeal is nowhere alongside of Galip-turambuscum.

Yours respectfully,  
ANTONIO HUMPHREY-ROCKEFELLER.

**For the Saturday Gazette.**

**BELLEVILLE.**

Belleville is getting no better, fast. Business is very dull, in fact, business is dull all over, but particularly so here. I will endeavor to give your readers some idea of the business done here. As you go into Belleville from Bloomfield or Newark, you see the ruins of the once widely known and prosperous Print works—though in its present condition it does no credit to the owners. This is a splendid site for a manufactory, and the place is well supplied with a fine water power of twenty feet fall, etc. Next we come to the large Wire and Rolling mill of Dewitt & Co., which is said to be the largest in the Union and gives quite steady employment to a large number of hands. And now we come to grocers, market, blacksmiths, etc. The grocers here are numerous; nobody need starve to death for want of something to eat, and the grocers themselves are very liberal men. People can go and buy without money, and at a big price. They are like the Dutchman who said: "Golly, 'ef I was know'd dat man vas go'in to shoot me, I wud charge him a good deal more." A good number of people here have got into that way so much that they don't care how much they buy, though they don't know where the dollars are coming from to pay the account. F. Haggerty seems to do a very fair business, because he buys very close and keeps good goods, and is willing to sell at reasonable rates. At Washington's, the Green Bros., and Wm. Ackerman's, business is fair, quite good at the latter. The prices generally are so "steep" that the sellers need not do a very large trade to make money. Drug trade here is flourishing; butcher business is good—Brady keeps his business and is making money as he deserves. Searles dresses most of his own meat and always gets the money for it—he is, and always was a fortunate man. We would not forget our express (Belleville's New York). Mr. Sanford does a good business for the simple reason that he understands his

business and pays strict attention to it, moving furniture with care, and is a polite and gentlemanly expressman. His office is on Main street. Blacksmith shops are numerous. Harvey's laundry is doing well, his Chinese work very steady. But the rumormongers, what shall I say of them. Their trade seems to thrive on Sundays and all other days. All these businesses would prosper better and the town would feel an impetus of enterprise and encouragement, if these various traders would advertise their cards of business in the GAZETTE, and all try to increase its circulation here. It has been a great benefit to Montclair and Bloomfield and would be to us if we would give it the support necessary to interest it in our welfare.

**Educational.**

The writer wishes to add his testimony against the cramming process and to pay a tribute to a faithful teacher. In Nov. 1872, we were present at a meeting of the Alumni of the High School and the various graduates of the school were called upon for remarks as is customary on such occasions. Mr. Henry A. Littell, recently, if not now, of Brooklyn, was the person selected as teacher on the organization of the school in 1857. His course was directly opposite to that of cramming. Questions were asked in such ways and the various topics were brought before the mind of the pupils in such a manner that the first term appeared to be spent without any progress having been made by the school. The examination at the close of the term was not an examination, or if so, was an exhibition of the ignorance of the pupils regarding the studies of the previous three months. Many of the parents were dissatisfied and complained bitterly that their sons and daughters were getting discouraged at the very slow progress made. The committee, however, retained the teacher, and the following term revealed the wisdom of the system. Habits of thoughtful memory had been formed, the reasoning faculties had been developed so that more apparent progress was observed.

At the gathering in 1873 many of the early pupils of the school were present, and it seemed as if every one took a special pride in referring to the training they had received at the hands of this faithful teacher. One, still youthful in years, had been a Colonel in the Army and was then a State Senator, since re-elected and Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. One is a Lawyer and now a Judge. One has been a Lawyer and served on the School Board, had many of the judicial qualities, but has gone from amongst us, leaving the record of a most brilliant prospect.

One holds a position as a teacher in a city school at a liberal salary. One, after leaving College for the Army, where he lost an arm, is earning a livelihood as a civil engineer. Another has a position of honor and trust as an engineer in the employ of several corporations. Nearly all of the above persons have as helpers members of the same school, pupils of the same honored teacher. One of those pupils is the wife of a clergyman, one the wife of a teacher of a city school. In fact, nearly all now living are doing life-work in what the world considers an enviable position.

The remarkable feature of the Alumni meeting referred to, was the constant reference to this absent teacher, whom each person considered as the memorable mentor of the formation period of his fortune.

J. M. B.

**ESSEX COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

REPORTED FOR THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.

The quarterly meeting of this Association was held at the Public School House in Belleville, on Saturday, October 19th, and was well attended by the teachers and friends of education in the county. E. R. Penney, Pres., H. G. Howe, Sec'y.

The exercises were opened by reading from the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Johns, of Belleville.

Prof. Lewis, Principal of the Webster School, New Haven, spoke upon the subject of teaching History in school. He said that text books should be small, and without too many dates and stories.

Pupils should first commit the text to memory, learning the geography at the same time. The review should be conducted by topics, given to the class by the teacher. The pupils should be sure to tell in every case, what was done, the time, and the place where it occurred.

He recommended teachers to tell pupils such facts in local history as were in their knowledge, and to incite them to inquiries and investigations concerning them. The amount of facts thus obtained is sometimes surprising.

Pupils ought to learn that people were governed by the same motives, feelings and considerations, in historic times, that actuate men and women around us at the present day. Events in history are apt to be only partially seen so as to appear different from those occurring now.

Much interest may be awakened in pupils by coloring old maps, so as to represent the voyages and expeditions of the early navigators, the possessions of different countries and the early boundaries of our own country, and the different States.

Prof. Lewis' address showed the earnest, thoughtful, patient worker in the school room, and was replete with valuable thoughts and suggestions to the teacher.

Some interesting class exercises in reading and geography were conducted by Miss M. McGrath and Miss Ross of Belleville.

Mr. H. G. Howe, of West Orange, presented the subject of teaching Proportion by the Cause and Effect Method. He advocated this method because the grasping of causes and effects is a simpler and more natural process than the arrangement of the ratios by the "Rule of Three," pupils learn with greater ease and are less liable to mistake, and examples are performed with greater rapidity. He illustrated this method by examples on the board.

An animated discussion of the subject followed, by Sup't. Davis, Col. Baker and Messrs. Barringer, Mann, Torrey, Johnson and Krall.

Mr. Barringer of Belleville, presented a paper upon Music in school. He advocated the systematic teaching of music in the schools of this country as in Germany.

Sup't. Davis addressed the teachers in reference to daily preparation for their recitations. He showed how the good teacher thought upon his subject and prep red himself by the most pains taking effort for each recitation, while the poor teacher was satisfied to merely read questions from the book, for the class to answer.

Sup't. Davis of Newark, spoke upon the subject of teaching Grammar. He would teach small children to write sentences, and go on through all the grades, taking up all the parts of sentences and the different kind of sentences. He would have them learn to write sentences. He illustrated sentence building, and the manner of teaching the parts of speech to children, in a clear and interesting manner.

J. L. Munro, Esq. of East Orange, spoke in reference to the great injury done pupils by compelling them to learn and recite words from the book, of which they have little or no understanding. It dwells the mind, and causes them to hate study.

The middle of the Association was ably conducted by Prof. Bartlett of Orange, whose presence contributed much to the interest and pleasure of the day.

A vote of thanks was extended to the people of Belleville, for their generous entertainment, also to those who had